cent of the people who claim to be sick are not sick that the "sugar of milk" performs such mirraculous cures among them.

The candid physician always has greater success than one who is not. Instinctively his patients have more faith in him. Where there is not faith there cannot be success. The priests who practiced in the temples cured by it entirely. The afflicted ones who touched the hom of their Saviour's garment were cured in the same way. While your life work is not to be a missionary one, yet you will find that the reputation that your teachers expect you to make for yourselves will depend vary much upon your devotion to the cause that has for its ulterior object the making of man more perfect. It was with this viaw we established our institution, now your Aima Mater, and invited into it men and women of every race and class, believing the growth of the profession and the race required the use of every element possible. Our belief has been verified.

Trusting the fruition of your labors will be bountiful, and that you will bear in mind that to be successful in your practice, and to possess the esteem and confidence of the community you will have to be urbane, patient, cautious and chasto, to watch your reputation with a jealous eye, and never attempt to batten on the misfortunes and ills of your fellow-creatures by allowing your names to be placarded upon the corners of the streats, on the rocks and fences of the highway as the pretended discoverer of some new remedy that is a panacea for all the diseases that the human family is heir to. There are no secrets in the profession; its investigations and discoveries are irree to all.

"Lives of great men all gemind us
We can make our lives subtline,

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time.

Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAME STILL TITEOUT A MINISTRY.

STUR BATTLING THE POPE.

GREAT BRITTAIN HAS BUMORS OF WAR

REDPATH AND TILTOM-BEECHER.

to a Mixed Andience in New York Without Molestation, White in the South He Can't Even Get a

Drink of Whisky in a White Man's Har-room - Miscellanceus Items,

FRANCE.

Regotistions for a Ministry Resume 1. Prais, March 5.—Negutiations for the organi-vation of a new Cabine; were broken of last

CREAT BRITAIN. Religious Insanity-Boat Races-War Ru-

more. Leynon, March 5 .- John Quimbs, the English Several cases of rolligious insanity, have reulted from the revival meetings of Mesers.

Moody and Sankey.

The Oxford and Combridge crows, which are to contest the inter-university boat-race, will take up

Betting on the race is even. CALCUTTA VIA LONDON, March 5-9 p. m.-The dia, but in Europe.

London, March 6.—James H. Tillett, Liberal, bas been returned to Parliament from Norwich, and Mr. Praed; Conservative, has been returned

GERMANY.

New Ecclesiastical Bill-Papal Nuncio Dismissed.

London, March 5.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Peil Mell Gazette says it is reported that the German Government has demanded the dismissal of the Papal Nuncio at Munich, and the cessation of relations between the Vatican

the cessation of relations between the Vatican and Bavaria.

London, March 6, 6, a.m.—The Post's Berlin excespondent beiggraphs that the adoption by the Prussian Parliament of the new ecclesiastical bill withdrawing State endowment from the Catholic clerky is considered secored. All parter, except the ultramontanes and the extreme Conservaties, have agreed to support it.

There is reason to believe that the Government is preparing another measure requiring a test-cath from Catholics in the civil service, who number several thousand, and dismissing from the employment of the Government those who fail to give satisfactory assurances of loyalty.

Hartin, March 5.—A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of American potatees. Count Henry Von Arnim has arrived at

CHINA. Death of the Late Emperor-Superstitions of

the Orientals. New York, March 5 .- The following is the sting account which has yet been publetter was written. The Emperor was taken with first symptone of smallpox December 9, and by one of those curious coincidences which Chinesa are always looking for and to which they attach so much significance, the attack was thought to

on that day. The Emperor being a descendant o the sun, nothing could occur to dim the purity of that orb which would not be pertentous to its earthly representative. Thus the planet as it crossed the sun's disk was likened in size to a

were performed, partly as a prepitation to the goddese of smallpox, and partly as a thank-offering to her for the favorable symptoms then apparent. It should be observed that white this fell goddess is greatly dreaded and hated, it is the practice of the Chinese is affect peculiar regard for her, and to avoid the use of any expressions which might possibly provede her auger. Thus, when anybody is taken with any disease which she personines, friends do not condole with the patient, which might provoke results, but congratulated him when it became apparent that felicity was not to have an unfelicitious termination.

Adjournment of the Legislature-Everything Levely.

Livila Rock, March 5.—The Legislature adjourned at noen to-day until the let of November,

when they will meet for the purpose of arranging the outstanding indebtedness of the State. declaring that peace and quietude now prevails in the State, and extending a welcome to all immigrants, promising safety to person and property, and freedom of speech.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Schumaker Gone to Europe. NEW YORK, Murch 5 .- A private dispatch from Washington states that a person having papers to surve on Hon. John G. Schumaker, in connec-tion with the Pacific Mail subsidy, on arriving bere yesterday from Washington for that pur-pose, found that Schumaker had just sailed for Europe by steamably Servia, which left New York harber at noon. Schumaker's family are

New York, March 1.—The Tribune says the copy of Tilton's "True Story," now in the possession of Beecher's counsel, was furnished to them by Jas. Redugth, of Bosten. The defence assert it will be shown that Tilten sent him the original manuscript to have it surreptitiously published in New England, and Redwath, after copying a portion of it, became starmed at the consequence of publishing it, and returned the manuscript : Tition, but retained his copy. The Tribune say that Redpath will appear as a witness for the de-

The reason why the plaintiff a lawyers did not

Border Troubles Threatening.

Brownsville says: A telegram from Sheriff Lee of Eddaigo county, to Judge Dougherty, states that forty armed men crossed the river from Mexico, near Rhodes' ranche, twenty miles below

MARRIED BY PA., March 5 .- The Temperance consention met this morning. After adjournment they had a hearing before the Senate Committee

on Vice and Importality caused by drinking. They taon called in a body upon Governor Hurt-They then called in a body upon Governor marr-ranft, where an appropriate appeal was made in behalf of the cause by Mrs. Witteneyer, pre-dent of the Women's National Temperance Auso-ciation. This party consisted mostly of ladies, numbering his or more.

do certain things in his legislative capacity for

MARINE DISASTERS.

Twenty Drowned and Twenty-two Missing. NEW YORK, March 5.—A special dispatch from St. John'r, N. F., says: On Tuesday March 2, the St. John F. N. 17, 1875. On Internal Master and the ship Violetts, from France to San Pierre, Indea with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's buy. The captain and crew were sared. People from the shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice and twenty of them were lost and twenty-two others are still missing.

twenty of them were lost and twenty-two others are still missing.

SIXTREN LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, March 5.—As was coejectured, the v rel asbore off Cape Cod, north of Highland light, proves to be the Italian bark (Howanni, from Palermo to Boston. She is a total loss, and every person on board, sixteen in all, perished, with the exception of the steward.

BOSTON, March 5.—At subset Thursday night the steward and carpender got on a plank and ried to reach the shore. The former was saved, and the latter sank in the surf. At 11 o'clock the versel's main and miszen masts went by the board, tearing up her deck in the fail, and one hour later the cargo began washing ashore. At daylight this morning two men were discovered on planks between the versel and the shore, and two more were clioning to the foretop, which still remains standing. One after the other they released their hold, and dropped into the sca to be seen no more. The life saving men made every effort in their power to rescue, but it was of no avail, the bombe with which the stations are provided being utterly worthless, and no shot could be thrown to the vessel, although only four hundred yards from the shore for miles. The vessel is tast breaking up.

ABANDONED AT SEA ABANDONED AT SEA.

FORTRESS MONROY, March 5.—The British bark
Evelyn, 390 tons, from Baltimore, with hone ash
for Cork, left Esitimore last Sunday leaking, and
arrived at the Cance yesterday noon, when the
crew relused to do duty. Capt, Smith put her to
rea, when water gained on them six inches an
hour, both pumps going. At 10 p. m. the vessel
was abandened twenty miles southeast of the
crew was taken off by the schooner H. Hinkman,
Nagus, for New York, and brought here. The
revenue cutter Colfax has gone to look for her.

Nonrota, Va., March 6.—Arrived, steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Boston. Shipped a heavy sea on the 3d instant over port quarter, carrying away pert quarter and seven state-rooms, and washing cargo overboard and inflicting other damage. She proceeds to Haltimore.

demage. She proceeds to Baltimore.

MORE WHECKS.

BOSTON, March 5.—At an early bour this morning six or seven vessels were discovered ashore between Sandy Neck light and Sandwich. The names of the vessels have not yet been ascertained. The fishing schooners Annie Frye and Hattie Collins, both owned by the Union Wharf Company, of Provincetown, went ashore on Lovell's island, Boston harbor, and remain to-day, One of them is full of water. The schooner J. L. Cotton, from St. John, N. B., for Washington, D. C., got ashose on Long Island head, Boston harbor, this morning, but was hauled off with the loss of her deck load of laths, and towed up to the city. The schooner is leaking.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5 .- The first case here under the civil rights bill came up before United States Commissioner E. H. McQuigg today. A negro named Francis Holmes had W. H did not apply to bar-rooms.

LOUINVILLE, KV., March 5.—The manager of the Public Library hall to night refused admission to a negro who applied for a ticket to the first circle among the white people. A gallery is set apart for the colored and no white person is allowed there.

DeKoven and Jagger. New Orlhans, March 5.—The standing com-mittee of the discess of Louisiana consent to the consecration of Rev. Thus, A Jagger as bishop of Illinois.

READING, PA., March 5.—The standing committee of the Central Pennsylvania diocese, by a vote of six to one, refused to confirm the election of Dr. DeKoven as bishop of Illinois, and unanimously confirmed Dr. Jagger as bishop of Sonthern Ohio.

Boston, March 5.—Benj. M. Upham, a young man, by whose testimony two men were recently sent to the State prison, was assaulted about S

NEW YORK, March 5.—Col. M. R. Delaney, stely of the United States colored volunteers and candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Swath Carolina, delivered a lecture this evening in Irving hall to a large audience, among whom were many colored men. He gave a graphic de-scription of the social, moral and political rela-tions of races in the Southern States.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. A newsboy was run over and killed by a street r in Boston, on Friday.

car in Boston, on Friday.

Daniel Haurey, an Adams express driver, has been found guilty of the robbery of a safe.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Conn., has appointed Friday, March 26, as a day of fasting and prayer. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly at Albany, N. Y., to enable Mrs. Tilton to testily in the scandal suit.

Mrs. David Becktel, of Williamsburg, Pa.

Mars. David Beckiel, of Williamsburg, Pa., hanged herseli yesterday. She had been sick a long time and became melabeholy.

The building corner of State street and Broadway, Albany, N. Y., occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was destroyed by fire last might be seen. I alon Telegraph Company, was destroyed by fire last night.

A large fire occurred in the business portion of Houston, Texas, on Thursday, including Main street, which destroyed property valued at upward of \$50,000; partially insured.

Yesterday a resolution passed the Senate of North Carolina, expressing gratitude upon the adjournment of Congress. The Democrats in caucus have declared for convention.

A fire broke out on the south side of the public square at Marshall, Texas, and four stores were burned. A later dispatch says the store of Mr. Rainey is now burning, and the fire is apparently undiminished.

A Port Jervis dispatch says an unsuccessful at-A Port Jervis dispatch says an unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the ice gorge at that place with glant powder. Every effort is being made to open a channel in view of the amount of property endangered in case of a flood. The Walsh Home, a somewhat noted public resort four miles distant from St. Louis, was burned last Thursday. The lessee Col. Herbert, loses about \$10,000, and Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, owner of the building, loses about the same amount.

hurt.

Jessup & Moore, New York paper manufac-turers, have discovered that one of their book-keepers has been engaged in systematically rob-bing them by means of false entries. His thefts are believed to aggregate 425,000, His name is suppressed on account of the respectability of his parents.

Four men were injured Friday by the fall of a scaffold in the interior of the new bank building. Twelfth and Spring Garden streets. a scalled in the interior of the new bank building. Twelfth and Spring Gardon streets.

Three boys have been committed to answer the charge of setting fire to the House of Refuge on Moniay. They admitted the crime, and said it was done to enable them to escape. The damage to the building was slight.

Three convicts under sentence of imprisonment in Bauphin county seenped from the sheriff and deputy yesterday. They were being brought to the Eastern penitentiary. Philadelphia. They were recaptured by the Fark gaard.

The employees of several of the large cotton and woolen mills in Kensington have struck on account of the 'en per cent reduction in their wages. The strikers are daily receiving accessions to their ranks, and the indications are the strike will be general in that district.

Commissioner Thacher, of the Patent Office again at his desk, after a brief illness. daughter.

The Very Reverend James Conlan, for nearly twenty-five years the paster of St. Patrick's church and formerly view general of the Cleve-iand docese, died at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday.

Major Yost, editor of the Staunton Valley Virginian, was in town yesterday. He is fully satisned that the only road to presperity for the South
is encouragement, education and protection of
free labor in accordance with Republican polley.
Captain Tim Lee, of Raleigh, N. C., entertained a few personni friends with a sinner pary
at Willard's last night. Among them were
Vice President Wilson, Senator Conover and
Ben Perley Foore, the jocumed and popular correspondent of the Batton Journal.

respondent of the Boston Journal.

Previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, ex.
Scnator Carpenter, Senators Burnside, Logan,
Cameron and Ingalls, Representatives Rusk,
Lowe, Darrali, Wells, Sonfield, Munn, Moore,
Morey, McDougal, and ex-Representatives Platt
and Harmer had interviews with the President. tilizer Charlick, late police commissioner of New York, is hopelessly III. He is one of the enter-prising New York politicians who kept a corner grog-shop thirty-five years ago, but attached himself to the fortunes of George Law and be-ceme rich and powerful. He is about sixty-five

came rich and powerful. He is about sixty-five years of age.
State Senator Sam. F. Maddox, of Chesterfield, Virginia, has been sentenced to four months in the city jail at Richarond by Police Justice White. The mistake he made was in seiling his order for pay to Congressman John Ambler Smith instead of getting it cashed at the bank of John Worsham, Andrew Monteiro or Snelling's, as other Virginia gentlemen de. John Ambler hates a crypet-bagger, and Jo. White is kndly disposed to the isro banks. Nothing duit about that.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CALLED SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

FIVE TAKE THE EX-CONFEDERATE OATH

Ex-President Johnson Viewing the "Odium.

All Present but Booth, Sharon and Finchback-The Case of the Latter to be (alled up on Monday-The President Notified of the Organization of

SENATE.

the Senate.

Called Session. Lang before noon yesterday the Senate galleries commenced to fill up, and by noon they were packed to excess. Many hundreds of persons ere ontride, unable to get in. The new Senaators were all present but Messrs, Booth and Sharon, When General Bunnside and Andrew tourson entered the chamber there was loud appliance. Bouquets were placed on the desks of Mr. Donksox and of Mr. Dawns.

At 12 o'clock the Chaplain made a suitable prayer, and the Vice Pressurant called the Senate to order, and the proclamation of the President convening it in extra session was read as follows:

AMERICA—A TROCLAWATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the President.

Now, therefore, I, Utysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitel, in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at moon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act at members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord 1875, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-ninth.

By the President:

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH.
The names of

THE NEW SENATORS WETE THE NEW SENATORS

WHETE THE NEW SENATORS

AND WETE SWOTE IN, 28 follows: Mr. BAYARD, of liel; Mr. BRUCK, of Miss; Mr. BHENSIDE, of R. I. Mr. CARRENO, of Wis; Mr. CHISTANCY, of Mich.; Mr. DAWES, of Wis, Mr. CHISTANCY, of Mich.; Mr. DAWES, of Mars; Mr. EATON, of Conn. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vt.: Mr. HAMLIN, of Me.: Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn.; Mr. KERNAN, of N. Y.; Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minn.; Mr. PADDOCK, of Neb; Mr. KANDOLPH, of N. J.; Mr. TSURMAN, of Ohio: Mr. WALLACE, of Penn.; Mr. WHISTE, of Md.; Mr. CAPERTON, of West Va.; Mr. CCCKEHILL, of Mo.; Mr. JONES, of Fla.; Mr. MAXEY, of Tezra, and Mr. WITHERS, of Va. The last five Senators took the modified oath, they all having been engaged in the Confederate service. All of the new Senators, but Andrew Johnson and Mr. Bayard, were escorted to the Vice Persident's desk by their colleagues, As-E PRESIDENT's desk by their colleagues, As-JONNSON came down the alsie the galieries to broke cut into appliaue. When the swear-in of the new Senators had been completed, a motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon.
On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS a committee of
two consisting of Missens. EDMUNDS and
STEVENSON, was appointed to

WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT and aform him the Senate was now in session and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that when the Senate Hows:

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted follows:

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1873.

Resolved by the Senate, That the State government now existing in the State of Louisiana, and represented by W. P. Kellogg as Governor, is the lawful government of said State; that it is republican in form, and that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States, when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed, life and property protected and defended, and all "rolators of laws, State or national, brought to speedy punishment for their crimes.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate he said he wend ask to take upnext Monday.

The Senate then took a recess to 1 p. m.

When Mr. Johnson went to his seathe was soon surrounded by Senators and others, among whom was the Vice.Pressipent.

At the expiration of the recess the committee appointed to wait on the President announced that they had performed that duty. The President informed the committee that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

CAUCUS OBLIGATIONS.

Ex-Senator Sprague and the Republicans. It is known that Senator Sprague withdrew from the caucus of the Republican Senators last December, and sent them a communication giving his reasons for severing his party affiliations with the same by his colleague. Senator Anthony on they are presented below and will be found of in

terest to all politicians: SENATOR SPRAGUE'S LETTER. SENATOR SPRAGUE'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES SEXATE CHAMBER,
MARINGTON, Dec. 21, 1874.

Gentlemen of Iw Sanute Republicus Gaucus:
The doctrine announced in your meeting, Saturday, leaves me no option but to withdraw from your organization. The doctrine is this: A Senator must submit his private convictions on public questions and repudiate his past political acts when a majority vote of the caucus antagonizes them. Direct words to express the above were not employed, but the answer given was to this effect, that he who does not vote in the Senate as the caucus votes in secret will thereafter hold different relations with his associate members of the caucus from those he theretolore enjoyed. Perhaps such an answer signifies more than if more direct terms were employed. I cannot assent to this decirine, even if I did not oppose the measure that called it out. To enforce this doc-

Perhaps such an answer signifies more than if more direct terms were employed. I cannot assent to this dectrine, even if I did not oppose the measure that called it out. To enforce this doctrine the old Democratic caucas action was alluded to. I do not mean to employ one hard word in this connection. Democratic discipline was effected by the strong arm of the slave power. Has there crept into the Hepublican organization a power differing in form—the same in substance—that feels strong enough to enforce similar party discipline? The slave power was more highly materialized and therefore more readily observed than the money power which dietated the currency resolutions in Saturday's caucas.

This power, unsubordinated and unregulated as it now is, is like a man who allows his passions locuse rein, without control. Regulated and subordinated, indispensable to a developing character; supreme and unregulated in its section, the passions are destructive to character. Specie payments is a disguise as it were of the money pawer, the same as the man who hides the excessive action of his passions from the public eye. Finance to the cutward life of men is what his passions are to his inner life. The recent defeat of the Republican party comes not from depressed basiness so much as the growing conviction that the supreme, unregulated money power has gained possession of Congress and of the party organization. No better evidence of the truth of this need be sought, beyond the currency resolution is now, as before 18d1, under control of thosme honey power, and this power has become absolutely indifferent whether the Republican party organization. He Hartford convention, that left a foul bid on New England's record, and cursed the party that sustained Washington, was engineered by the unregulated money power.

Our recent war with slavery was one of the greatest successes arising from unregulated money power.

Our rocent war with slavery was one of the greatest successes arising from unregulated money tower.

Our rocent war wi

PROVIDENCE. Dec 25, 1874.

DEAR Sir: Your communication, dated Washington, December 21, addressed to the Republican caucus of the Senate, was read before that body at the last meeting, and I was instructed to reply to it, in order to correct the singular misapprehension into which you have failen touching the purpore and character of our meetings. This misapprehension is the more remarkable, inamuch as you have been accustomed to meet with us fur hearly twelve years, and in all that time, and as long before as my information goes, the practice of the caucus has been precisely the reverse of that which you assign as the reason for withdrawing from it; and it happens that this practice was distinctly affirmed and, without a dissenting voice, recognized as the role of the canone as the meeting to which you refer.

Your comminestion informs us that you feel compelled to withdraw from the canone because: "A Senator must submit his private convictions on jubile questions, and repudiate his past political acts, when a majority vote of the caucus antagenizes them. Direct words to express the ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

above were not employed, but the answer given was to the effect that he who does not vote in the Senate as the caucus votes in secret will there-after hold different relations with his associate members of the caucus from those he theretofore

after hold different relations with his associate members of the eaucus from those he theretofore enjoyed."

I must beg to correct your recollection, which is singularly at fault. "Direct words" were employed; the precise question was raised, and the answer was the exact reverse of what you understood it to be. Une of the new Senators inquired if a Senator who roted in the caucus against the bill under consideration would be expected to rote for it in the Senate, in case the caucus should adopt it. The immediate answer from several voices was "mo." The Senator who had charge of the bill explained that it was not, and never had been, the practice of the caucus to require the subordination of individual opinion to that of the majority, or to assert any right over private judgment. He further stated that in frequent instances Republican Senators had voted in the Senato against measures that had received a majority in the caucus, and had not thereby, in any degree, affected their standing in the party or the respect and confidence of their associates. The presiding effect then repeated this, and enlarged upon it, and explained what was well understood by the older Senators, and what he had supposed was understood by every one, that the caucus was for mutual consultation, for comparison of opinions, for endeavoring to unite upon the same means those who agreed upon the same general end; that no Senator was expected to surrender his cenvictions upon matters of principle, or even his judgment on matters of expediency; that each Senator must judge for himself what weight he would concede to the collected opinions of his associates.

would concede to the collected opinions of his associates.

After it was manifest that the bill would receive the assent of a majority of the caucus, several Senators expressed a doubt if they should vote for it in the Senate, and it was not surgested that their dispect would affect their relations with their associates. It might be added that you have afforded a marked illustration of the freedom which prevailed on one side and the toleration on the other, when, notwithstanding your course in the Presidential election, you came into the caucus, and whatever surprise was felt no question was raised of your right there; but your appearance was accepted as the evidence that you had returned to your former political associations.

that you had returned to your former political associations.

It is evident that you did not give to the praceedings of the caucus that careful attention and
clear judgment which you are accustomed to bring
to the deliberations in which you participate. A
mement's reflection will show you that you could
not have regarded yourself as bound by the vote
of the caucus, for you remained and voted on the
final question. You gave no notice of dissent
other than your vote, and you voted in the Senate
not only against the bill, but against taking it up.
This you had clearly the right to do: nor, so far
as I know, has that right been questioned, other
than in your communication: nor can I do you the
injustice to accept your self-accusing argument,
which would pervert to a breach of faith the excrete of a plain right. which would pervert to a breach of takin the ex-ercise of a plain right.

While we regret that you have withdrawn the benefit of your counsels from our future delibera-tions, we perceive that the causes which separate you from us are purely imaginary, for the cancus has in no respect presumed to exercise that power over private judgment of which you com-plain.

power over private language plain.

Touching the portion of your communication which treats of the difficult subject of finance, and of its relation to human passions and to the outward and inner life of man, I am not instructed

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY B. ANTHONY. To Hon. William Sprayus.

An Admirable Suggestion. (From the Philadelphia Press.) Connected with this subject, though not, perhaps, very intimately, is a suggestion which we should like to see urged upon the municipal au-thorities of our leading cities—of the dozen or more, we will say, whose papulation exceeds 100,000. These cities have it in their power to contribute a very striking illustration of their share in the simost marvelous growth of the country. It should consist of a series of models in plaster, or cork, or papier mache, of each city, at intervals of time. Old maps and prints would afford data for the construction of reasonably accurate minia ture reproductions of the streets, houses and wharves of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore as they stood in 1776, and again at de-Baltimore as they stood in 1776, and again at de-cennial or longer intervals. The site of Chicago, for example, in 1830 would exhibit a few log shan-ties and a fort in a swamp. Successive representa-tions would show her early squalor, with streets sunken in the mud: then her raised streets and blocks of houses lifted bodily upwards; then her appearance the say before and the day after her great fire; lartly, the splendors of the rebuilt city. Scarely one of our great cities could fall to present a most interesting epitome of its history, if it were thus tangibly set forth. Even where there have been no such wholesale vicissitudes as Chicago, would record or such pretarnatural Chicago would record, or such preternatural growth as San Francisco would demonstrate; the changes are greater in short periods than most of us realize. Who, for instance, that had not seen New York in ten years could escape astonishment as he stood on a North-river ierry-boat and approached the towering masses of unasonry that new adorn lower Broadway, or rode up Fourth arenue to the Grand Central deport Then, again, we should bear in mind the amused compassion with which the model of New York in 1876 will be regarded at the second Centennial, when the great city will stand upon the New Jersey shore, stretching from Hoboken to Communipaw, and from the Hudson westward to Newark and Elizabeth.

But if these models are to be made the artists have little time to spare.

In giving a description of the dresses at the Martha Washington Tea Party we omitted one that was worn by Miss E. M. Schley, and around which an aroma of tender interest still clings. This young lady appeared as the great grandmother—the eider sister of Chief Justice and Judge Thomas Buchanan—who, when a little girl, was present at a ball in Annapolis, given to General Washington on the occasion of his re-signing his commission as General-in-Chief of the army. Miss Schley wore a very full and beautilul set of garnete; a very ancient chatelaine; a fan of singular workmanship, and shoe bucklee, which had belonged to her kins-woman. Also a handsome brocaded slik, blue and white, which had been imported by Charles Carroll of Carroll-ton, and presented by him to the lady to whom he was engaged to be married; but who died on the day on which their nuptials were to have been celebrated. It was then presented to the nearest relative, and has been treasured ever

the day on which their suprias were to have been celebrated. It was then presented to the nearest relative, and has been treasured ever since in the family as an interesting relic of the past.

How vividly the reappearance of this ancient bine and white brocaded silk recalls the memory of the venerable patrict who, born at Annapolis in 1757, died at his house on Pratt street, in this city, in 1832, at the age of 95 years—the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was the custom of the opulent gentry of Maryland under colonial rule to send their sons abroad to be educated, and he had tearcely turned his eighth year when Charles Carroll was sent to college in France. His earlier scholastic studies were pursued at 84. Omer, part at Rheima. He then studied civil law at Bourges; and after leaving there passed two years in Paris. Crossing thence to London, he entered upon the study of law at the Temple, and in 1704 returned, at the age of twenty-seven, to his home at Annapolis. He had been absent nineteen years. Betere he left Paris the courtly and dignified young gentleman, of medium height, sienderly, built, infrisced, and with noticoable grey eyes, full of firs and intelligence, had felt his first touch of tender passion. Who the great Parisienne was, tradition does not tell us. All we know is that he received about this time a kind, admentory letter from his father, who seems to have been made his cenddant, and wrote in reply that "the qualities in a wife, essential to future happiness, were that she should be good, and sensible, and sweet-tempered." Wise words there, which young Mr. Carroll, out of the great affection that through tills substisted between him and his father, musi, we may be sure, have pondered over in his thoughtul, sensitive way. At all events, this little love passage came to naught. The change from French to English air, and the dry study of law in the gloomy precincts of the linner Temple speedily dissibusted the great lovers to part for him in the fine oid manis since in the family as an interesting relic of the

"The young lady to whom I was to have been married died on the 25th inst. She was acknowledged by all her acquaintances to be a most sweetempered, amisble, and virtuous girl. I loved her most sincerely, and has all the reasons to be her most sincerely, and has all the reasons to believe I was as sincerely loved, adge of my loss, and by it of what I now feel."

Here we revereatly draw the veil.

And so it happened that the blue and white brocaded silk that Mr. Carroll imported from England, and gave to his intended bride to be wern on her wedding day, never fell in heavy yet graceful folds from her fair young shoulders. For more than a century it had been stored away, a precious relie of the past, until brength out to be worn by one who is kindred by blood, to revive the gieries of the Republican Court of Washington, and to shine with lustre still undimmed at Lady Washington's Tea Party.—Baltimore Gazette.

red in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of sodium and

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SCENES IN THE EXTRA SESSION.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW SENATORS.

ANTHONY ON CAUCUS OBLIGATIONS.

DECISIONS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. The Sceretary of War Announces the Beath of General Thomas-Reorganization of the Treasury-

The Art Hall of the Capi-

tol - The Naval Ca-

dets - Finances.

The New Senators. The Senate galleries and corridors were densely packed vesterday by all sorts of humanity. eager to witness either the exit of the old or the entree of the new Senators. At high 12 the Vice President ranned the Senate to order, and while the chaplain was invoking the Divine blessing upon the assembled wisdom there the audience in the galleries had good opportunily to see many of the new Senators. Most conspicuous, perhaps was Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Mass., who goes up from the House of Representatives to succeed Mr. Washburn, and really the successor of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Dawes looke I fresh and contented and there is good reason he should.

It is no small honor to represent the old " Bay State" in the United States Senate. And ther some lady friend had placed on his desk a charming bouquet. He was the father of the House and the only member who was promoted from that body to the Senate. Of course, he is a

Republican. On the extreme left of the Senate, General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, was the target of many eyes. Soldiers who served in the old "Ninth Corps," during the late war, recog nized the familiar form and face of their gallan old chief, grown greyer since that time, but other wise scarcely changed. He is evidently already a marked favorite on that side of the Senate on account of his sterling worth and stanch patriot ism and Republicanism. He succeeds Mr. Sprague. One other familiar face was seed on the Demo-cratic side, Mr. Pinckney Whyte, of Marylan 1 who was in the Senate for a short time as the successor of Reverdy Johnson, in 1838-9. He succeeds Mr. Hamilton; is a very able man, and will become a leading Democratic Senator.

During the survey of these familiar faces the spectators were eagerly and persistently watching for another, and more remarkable advent, Andy Johnson. They had not long to wait, as the chaplain ended his prayer the west door opened, and the old man honorable walked slowly in, leaning on the arm of his equally vec-erable namesake, Reverdy Johnson. His entrance caused a marked sensation as of an inclimation to give him three cheers, but the de-corum of the Senate would not permit it. He took his seat near the west entrance, and his old place. Two bouquets graced his desk, and after the adioarnment his friends gave him an ovation. He succeeds Mr. Brownlow from Tennessee, and is a strong acquisition to the Democratic side of the Chamber. California introduces a very able and remarkable Senator in the person of Hon. Newton Booth, accredited as a Liberal Republican, the successor of Mr. Hager, a Democrat. Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, a Democrat, succeeds to the vacant seat of the late Mr. Buckingham, a Republican. He is a well known poli-Jones, & Democrat who succeeds Mr. Gilbert. were not that he is a United States Senator, some unscrupulous wretch in the gallery might have

Joseph E. McDonald, new Democratic Senator from Indiana, successor to Mr. Pratt, Republican, brings with him a long Democratic reputation. Zech., from Michigan, and looked around for his successor, who comes in the form of J. P. Chris-tiancy, accredited as a Liberal Republican. He

Is a total stranger at the Capital, but brings a good record.

Judge S. J. R. McMillan, the new Republican Senator from Minnesota, succeeds Mr. Hamsey, also Republican. Mr. Ramsey has been so long in the Senate, his appearance is so familiar to Washingtonians, and he has been so popular, his

successor will have some prejudices to encounter from the galleries; but his friends have no fear that he will not pass muster.

Mr. B. R. Bruce, of Mississippi, brings with him all there is of foolish prejudice against men of color; still he will be curiously looked after, and if he be shrewd he may be able to turn curiesity into popularity. He is, of course, a Repub-lican, and succeeds Mr. Pease, who in turn suc-

ceeded Mr. Ames. Hon. F. M. Cockrell, Democrat, from Missouri. will find it a matter of no idle recreation to fill the place of Carl Schurz, either in ability or in popularity. Many eyes are fixed upon him.
A. S. Paddock, a Republican, from Nebraska, succeeds Mr. Tipton, and while his friends claim that he brings more ability than Mr. Tipton car-ried away, he will be forced to seek popularity in a different channel from that of his predecessor. The new Senator, Wm. Sharon, from Nevada, a Republican, succeeds Mr. Stewart, and has got the labor of making a long record in the Senate before he reaches the point which Mr. Stewart leaves, though they are successful rivals in capa-

city and wealth.

Mr. T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is a firm, statesmanlike-looking man, and will doubtless become a satisfactory rival of his predecessor. Both are Democrats, and both highly honorable representatives of any party. Hon. Francis Ker-nan, Democratic Senator from New York, brings an honorable reputation and looks every inch the statesman. Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, and the successor of Mr. Scott, Repub-lican, has a work of toil, if he hopes to cut-do his predecessor. Samuel B. Maxey, of Texas, a Democrat, succeeds Mr. Flanagan, a Republican. Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, looks as if he would have no difficulty in establishing a reputa-tion as substantial as that of his Republican pre-

decessor, Mr. Lewis.
West Virginia attracts attention already in the venerable personnel of her new Democratic Sena-tor, Hon. Allen T. Caperton, who follows Mr.

Boreman, a Republican. The Naval Academy.

The civil rights question at the Naval Academy at Appapolis has been settled. All the members at Annapolis has been settled. All the members of the fourth class of midshipmen have given written assurances that they will not further molest colored Cadet Baker, and the commandant has restored to the class their liberty, of which they have been deprived for some time.

Contribution to Art Hall-Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Albany, has placed in the Art hall of the Capitol a bronse statue of Robert R. Livingston. This is the second contribution of New York to the National Gallery of Statues of Distinguished Americans. It was modeled by Mr. Palmer in Paris, and was east in the celebrated foundry of Barbehienne. It was placed on the west side of the hall, near the Clinton statue, previously contributed by New York.

Pinancial Matters. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department up to the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$0,000,206; special deposit yesterds?: Curroncy, 80,000,200; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$45,070,000; coin, \$73,470,818; including coin certificates, \$22,000,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$822,000,000. Internal twenture receipts, \$400,000. \$10,000.000; the receipts and the second legal tenders, \$200,000.000; the second receipts and the second legal tenders, \$200,000.000; the second legal tenders, \$200,000.0000; the secon

The New Tariff Law. On a question coming up from New Orleans as to the construction of the clause "nor on any such

goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in ware houses or public stores at the date of the passage ichies of public stores at the date of the passage of this act," in the new tariff and tax bill, the following telegram was sent:

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 6, 1873.

Collector of Unitions, New Oricerus.

New rates of duties take effect. March 3, 1873, except on goods in warehouse, andexcept on those on shipboard February 10, 1873. Add to calculated duties on all sugars twenty-five percentum; abatement of ten per centum no longer allowed.
Bolting cloth free.

B. H. Bristow, Secretary.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary. The Late General L. Thomas.

General order, No. 15, from the War Department, Adjutant's General's office, dated Washington, March 3, 1875, says:

The Secretary of War with regret announces to the srmy the death of Brigadier General Lorenze Thomas, brevet Major General, United States army, on the retired list, and late Adjutant General. He died at his residence in this city the diestant. He died at his residence in this city the 2d instant.

But few officers have served so actively and continuously through so long a period as General Thomas. Energetic of character and vigorous of constitution, he was enabled to be in the field throughout much of both the Florida and Maxi-

e n wars. His training as adjutant of the Fourth infantry developed his fitness for duties in the staff, which he performed sealously and efficiently, first in the Quartermaster's and then in the Adjutant General's Department. In the latter Department, at its first organization, he was commissioned major and assistant adjutant general, July 7, 1838. In the war with Mexico he was commissioned major and easistant adjutant general Butler, both while commander of a division of volunteers and commander of the army, His experience and systematic administrative powers were conspicuous in the final movements and the withdrawal of the army in Mexico.

Early in the war of the rebellion he became Adjutant General of the army by succession, and was afterward specially assigned to the duty of erganizing volunteer troops, particularly the colored regiments. He was brevetted major general 10th March, 1865. Having passed beyond the age of sixty-two years he was placed on the retired list of the army in February, 1869.

Gen. Thomas was a man of generous and kindly disposition, who in his day has done much good in the communities where he lived.

In respect to his memory the officers of the Adjutant General's Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Reciprocity with Hawaii.

Reciprocity with Hawaii.

The following telegram has been received here by Senator Sargent, addressed to himself and his colleague, Gov. Booth, who is now on his way

by Senator Sargent, addressed to himself and his colleague, Gov. Booth, who is now on his way to Washington:

San Francisco. March 4, 1875.

The undersigned, merchants of San Francisco, respectfully request you to support the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government. The benefits of releasing the duties on sugar and other island products will be shared by consumers here with the Hawaiian planters, and will enable the latter, who are mostly Americans, to continue their trade with this coast, which otherwise must be diverted to the English colonies.

No important increase in the production of sugar can reasonably be expected for years, as the native population is decreasing, and the abatement of duties will only render the present plantations mederately profitable.

The refiners of San Francisco who have addressed you upon the subject, while advocating protection for Eastern interests and consumers, are endeavoring to make contracts with the Hawaiian planters, with a view of defeating this treaty and establishing a monopoly to crush out Eastern competition and advance prices here.

The treaty, if ratified, will give the United States a toothold which will prevent any other nation from obtaining control of the islands.

The Hawaiian Islands strategically command the trade of this coast with the reat of the world, and if in possession of an unfriendly nation, would afford a refuge and basis of oversitions for our

the trade of this coast with the rest of the world, and if in possession of an unfriendly nation would afford a refuge and basis of operations for our enemies to destroy our commerce in time of war.

Yours, respectfully,
Williams, Blauchard & Co., Jones & Co., S. L.
Jones & Co., Brittan, Holbrook & Co., J. C.
Johnson & Co., Baker & Hamilton, Huntington & Hopkins, Pacific Iron Works, Geo. C. Johnston & Co., Cutting & Co., Murphy, Grant & Co., Blake, Robbins & Co., Standard Soap Company, Kettle & Co., J. C., Merrill & Co., Weilmann, Peck & Co., J. C., Merrill & Co., Weilmann, Peck & Co., Phillips, Tabor & Co., Marcus C. Hawley & Co., Whitter, Fuller & Co., Redding, Hostotter & Co., Heibing & Stranss, California Furniture Manufacturing Company, Levi Stranss & Co., Wooster, Shatuck & Co., California Powder Works, A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., and many other signatures nbaum & Co., and many other

The Treasury Department. Mr. Kellogg's bill for the reorganization of the Treasury force was made a section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and in that manner became a law. It does not effect any very material changes in the Department, but gives legal force changes in the Department, but gives legal force and reeponsibility to some positions which have heretolore been only matters of regulation. Especially is this the case of chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office. These ardnous positions are now legalized, with salaries attached more in keeping with the importance of the offices. They are also all of them aided by assistants, who are capable of acting for them in their absence. The auditors have a slight increase of salary, and their chief clerks are merged into deputies, with salaries of \$2.500.

The following shows the provisions of the law in detail.

The following shows the provisions of the law in detail.

That on and after July 1, 1875, the organization of the Treesury Department, and the several offices thereof, and the annual salaries paid to the nersons therein, shall be as follows:—In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Secretary, \$6,000; 2 assistant secretaries, \$4,000 each; 83,000; 1 chief of division of warrants, estimates and appropriations, \$5,000; 7 chiefs of divisions, \$2,800 each; 8 assistant chiefs of divisions, \$2,800 each; 8 assistant chiefs of divisions, \$2,000 each; 8 assistant chiefs of division, \$2,000 each; 8 assistant of the Secretary, \$2,400; 26 clerks of class \$1 clerks, \$900 each; 11 messengers and 11 laborers; 1 clerks, \$900 each; 11 messengers and 11 laborers; 1 clerks of class 4 and 1 clerk of class 1, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the building: 1 captain of the watch, \$1,400; 1 engineer, \$1,600; 1 mechinist and gas-fiter, \$1,200; 1 store-keeper, \$1,400; 30 watchmen, \$710 each, and, additional to 2 of said watchmen, sciling as lieutenants of watchmen, \$250 each; \$1 lassistant engineer, \$1,000; 9 firemen, \$720 each; and 90 char-women, \$150 each, In the Construction Brasch of the schedule of citytees, grant of colors of the colors of the

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT COMMENCEMENT.

DOCTORS GRADUATED.

CHARGE TO SENIORS BY DR. C. B. PURVIS BISHOP SOUTHGATE'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

ers-Prof. Langston Confers the Begree of Doctor of Medi-

cine-Valedictory by

Wm. Bishep. The medical department of Howard University held its fifth annual commencement at the Con-gregational church last night. The exercises were attended by the officers and trustees of the University. Each exercise was alternated with music and the organ. Prayer was offered at the opening by Rev. Dr. Hinckley, followed by music

and the charge to the graduating class by U. B. Purvis, A. M., M. D., professor of the diseases of women and children and secretary of the faculty. DR. PURVIS' ADDRESS.

Graduates of the class of 74 and 75: As you have completed the course of study prescribed for you by the rules of our institution, and as the trustees of the university are about to confer spon you, through their president and in accordance with the recommendation of your teachers, the degree of doctrine of medicine, it falls to my lot to express to you in behalf of the faculty their good wishes, and hope that you will meet with that success in the life that is before you which the efforts you have made (of which your teachers are justly proud) merit. You have selected as the work of your life a profession that is old—that has been practiced in all ages and by all people, civilised and uncivilized—the most essential one of the age: a sacred one—sacred because in your hands the saving of a fellow-being's life often rests, because you have it in your power to accomplish much for good or evit to the community in which you may happen to live. The relation you are to bear to your neighbor as patient and physician is no ordinary one, but one that will require you to keep careful watch over yourselves—to cultivate all of those elements that go toward making up a pure and genuine manhood. Society will expect much of you, the family will condide in you, and on the sacredness with which you hold the trust rests your success.

Now, that you are about to take leave of your Alma Mater, do not find the sacredness that you are about to take leave of your Alma Mater, do not find the sacredness that you DR. PURVIS' ADDRESS.

"Let us, these, be up and doing.

With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Following Dr. Pavris was the address of Right Reverend Hishop Horatic Southgate.

Hishop Southgate, in addressing the class, said that their profession and his were cognate and sisterly. Christianity was designed for the cure of both the body and the soul. Its founder was feretold as one who should take on our infirmities and bear our sicknesses. "He wont about preaching the Gospel and healing the sick." He sent out his apostles with instructions to preach the "kingdom" and to "heal the sick." Such was Christianity in its design—a minister both to the souls and the bodies of men. He could place the dignity of the doctor's calling on no higher eminence than this. It made part of the work of the Son of God. It stands on a level with the sacrod office which he (the speaker) represents here.

They represent the physical, be the spiritual part of the work, but the work is one—ministrativation to the wants, both physical and spiritual, both ordained by Christ. Why, then. do we hear, what we would gladly denounce as a libel upon the noble profession of medicine, that physicians are largely infidels, materialists, disbelievers in the imprecation of the body, disbelievers in the imprecation of the soult. He would gladly deny the imprecation if he could, but he had seen so many free-thinkers among his medical friends that he was inclined to believe the charge. He though it natural that it should be so; for so intimate is the physician with the physical functions, so accustomed is he to observe the dependence of mind upon matter, that he did not wonder that the spiritual should become to appear to be the outflow of the material.

He considered the tendency of these views to be to sink the medical art into the curing of mere animals. If this be true, then the decore is no more than a veterinary surgeon. But if man be made in the image of God, with an undying soul; if his material part be allied with a you, the family will confide in you, and on the sacredness with which you hold the trust rests your success.

Now, that you are about to take leave of your Alma Mater, do not flatter yourselves that you have embraced and mastered all there is in your profession in completing the carriculum that has been laid down for you, for you have but gathered around you those primary elements which you are to cultivate by energetic labor, which are to ripes into a rich success and bring you a just reward. Your profession is a progressive one. The field for exploration and experiment grows broader and broader by the direcveries of the age, and with the means now at our command for making investigation new light has been thrown upon many things that seemed incomprehensible before. Old theories, which once seemed to be infallible, have been exploded and forgotten. The physician of to day is a different being from the dispenser of medicines of fitty years ago; then the physician practiced and hoped for success, now he investigates and then practices; formerly the physician's success was by the merest good luck; common sense served him well and kept him from doing harm when he was not sure of doing good. It is a safe rule never to give a dose of medicine unless we do so intelligently. Dr. Jenning, who practiced a half century ago, who had no faith in medicines because he knew nothing of them, always boasted that he had as much success as his colleagues, though he never gave anything but a bread pili. Here prudence saved him from the fatal results that might have followed if he attempted to use them. But the case is different to day—success depends chiefly upon diligence. The physilogical effects of medicines are no longer matters of speculation. The means to diagnose diseases are mailtiplying daily. Within the past five decades the profession has almost become a new one, so annerous have been the discoveries and inventions, so vast the amount of knowledge obtained, that the time is not far distant when physicians will find it i science, the aims and tor, the relative duties of physician and particles pertaining to the profession showed that his course of study and reading had been thorough and general. His farewell remarks to friends, classmates, professors and the alma mater were fine efforts at oratory. If the success of these graduates in their profession be the of these graduates in their profession be the science, the aims and amb mater were fine efforts at oratory. At the success of these graduates in their profession be the flowery path, as indexed by the many and beautiful benguets presented them, they have, indeed, a bright future before them.

On account of the storm the sudience was not large, but the hearty congratulations and appliance and the interesting nature of the occasion made up for the lack of numbers.

The exercises closed with benediction and music. WASHINGTON DRIVING ASSOCIATION Programme of the Spring Meeting.

The lovers of turf sports remember with plea-sure the enjoyment furnished them last year at Brightwood park by the Washington Driving Association in the two trotting meetings, and with what pleasant anticipations they awaited their repetitions in the present year. The credit and praise then bestowed upon the members of the association for their energy and perseverance in giving to this community square, fair races and elevating the course to a standard of respectabil

in giving to this community square, fair races and elevating the course to a standard of respectability that it had not attained for many years was justly given and well-deserved. If the many improvements that sprung up under their management had not been encouragement for them to progress in the work undertaken, the patronage they received, made up of the best citizens of this community, was a sufficient indorsement to show that their efforts were appreciated and that the citizens of this District would support a course properly managed and conducted by competent men.

Satisfied with the work accomplished at the close of the meeting last fall, and believing that, by turning the association into a corporate company more advantages would be secured both to the community and the stockholders, it was revolved to make the venture, and during the past winter the change was effected. The stock was fixed at 100 shares, all of which have been taken and paid up. Among the holders of the stock are many prominent citizens, such as Thomas L. Hume, J. B. Bloss, E. G. Davis, C. W. Thors, willis Drumsmond, Dr. J. H. Thompson, Major E. G. Curris, Dr. J. W. Bukkley, Francis Heyer, M. Silver, Gus Lansburgh, C. U. Duncanson, Daniel McCarthy, James Hudson, A. T. Britton, C. W. Hayes, Sebastian Aman, A. T. Whiting, W. B. Moses, Major A. C. Richards, Jacob Heiston, Mark B. Latimer, H. H. Clapp, George L. Sheriff, Bun Bryan and W. C. McIntyre.

The change in the association necessitated a new organization, and the stockholders met last night at the office of Meesrs, Britton & Gray, No. Cas Pastreet, for that purpose.

A constitution and by-laws was perfected and adopted, and the following elected for the ensuing year: President, A. T. Britton, vice presidents, W. B. Moses and Dr. J. Henry Thompson; secretary, C. W. Hayes, treasurer, A. T. Whiting marshal, Major A. C. Richards. The officer of the association constitute the board of directors. The subject of rounning races was finally left to the board of directors to arrange for shoul

The subject of running races was finally left to the board of directors to arrange for should they, in their judgment, deem it advisable to invite entiries.

The following programme was decided upon for the spring meeting: The first race to come off on Wednesday, May 6, for a purse of \$600—880 to the first horse, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third; four horses to enter and three to start; open for all horses that have never beaten three minutes. Thursday, May 6, similar purse for horses that have never beaten 250. Friday, May 7, similar purse for horses that have never beaten 250. Wednesday, May 12, a purse of \$750 for horses that have never beaten 250. Wednesday, May 12, a purse of \$750 for horses that have never beaten 250. Wednesday, May 13, a similar purse for horses that have never beaten 250. Wednesday, May 13, a similar purse for horses that have never beaten 250. Second and \$50 to the third. Thursday, May 13, a similar purse for horses that have never beaten 250. Gree to all horses—\$500 to the first horse, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third; four to enter and three to start.

The conditions for all of the above races are that the entrance will be ten per cent, on the purses offered, and must accompany the entry; otherwise they will not be received. The directors require that there shall also accompany each entry a full description of the horse entered, with its pedigree, and the name and residence of the owner. By the above programme it will be perceived that this year there will be three races a week, instead of two, as was the case at the lase meeting. Also, that the time fixed upon for the races is two weeks earlier than last year.

Much annoyance was experienced last year, by the association in allowing the freedom of the track to all parties on off days or whenever they relt disposed to avail themselves of the priviloge. After time and expense had been used by the society in putting the course in condition for an approaching race, it was not an uncommon courrence, last summer, for parties

use the track unless it be a stockholder or invited guest.

This rule does not apply to jockeys and trainers working their horses and preparing them for a centest, but will be found operating to their advantage, as it will keep the course clear for them, and they can have freedom while exercising without fear of interruption from outsiders making the vain effort to extract speed from worn-out rises.

the vain enors to extract speed from worn-our pings.

It is anticipated that this meeting will be the best-attended of any yet given under the association. Owners of fast autimals from a distance have signified their intention of send-ing their horses here to contest for the prizes, and the prospects are fair that the contests will be cless and axciting, and the spring meeting a bril-liant success.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance offers to the clergy of the State, prizes of \$500, 1200 and \$100 remostively, for the three best easy appreciated before the first day of October pax, on the "Avis and Cure of Intemperanc."